REMARKS

Claims 1-16, 30-39 and 45-48 stand rejected as anticipated by Parham et al. (4,949,005) and/or obvious over Parham et al. in combination with several secondary references.

Independent claims 1, 11 and 30 stand rejected as anticipated by Parham et al. As amended, each of Claims 1, 11 and 30 is directed to a method specifying, *inter alia*, a lamp burner envelope having a bulbous light emitting chamber. Parham et al. disclose an elongated halogen lamp that is tubular and does not include a bulbous portion. As such, the disclosure by Parham et al. does not anticipate amended Claims 1, 11 and 30.

Moreover, Parham et al. is silent as to how a lamp may be coated prior to sealing without damaging the lamp coating during sealing. As such, Parham is not an enabling disclosure and cannot form the basis of the rejections. Withdrawal of the rejections is solicited.

Independent Claims 1, 12, 13, 30, 37, 39, 45 and 46 stand rejected as obvious over Parham et al. in combination with secondary references. The deficiencies of Parham et al. are described below and are not cured by the combinations set forth by the Examiner.

Parham et al. merely state without support that halogen incandescent lamps of the type illustrated in Fig 1 have been made with the coating applied prior to lamp fabrication. Parham et al. are silent regarding the problem of damage to the coating when exposed to high temperatures (in excess of 1,500°C) required to hermetically seal the ends of such lamps. This silence may be explained because Parham et al. is not analogous to the claimed inventions, i.e., the distinction between lamps having bulbous chamber and the elongated tubular lamps disclosed by Parham et al. is significant.

Parham et al. disclose elongated tubular halogen lamps. Fig 1 is described as "a side view of an elongated tungsten halogen lamp"(emphasis added). Fig 1 is shown with indefinite length. The relative length of the lamp in Parham et al. is further evidenced by the filaments requiring "a plurality of support members 18" (Parham c4, ln45-47). In such elongated lamps, damage from the sealing process is confined the end portions of

the light emitting chamber which amounts to an insignificant proportion of the coated chamber. Such confined damage in an elongated tubular lamp, results in tolerable degradation of the coating performance.

In lamps having a bulbous light emitting chamber (as claimed), a greater proportion of the light emitting chamber is proximate to the tubular end portions of the lamp and thus are proximate to high temperatures during the sealing process as compared to the elongated tubular lamps disclosed by Parham et al. The end portions of a bulbous chamber are exposed to a greater proportion of the light emitted in the chamber compared to the end portions of an elongated tubular chamber. If the coating on the end portions of a bulbous chamber is damaged during the sealing process, the degradation in coating performance may be significant. The prior art processes for making lamps having bulbous chambers avoided damage to the coating by sealing the lamp burners prior to coating the burners.

The unsupported mention in Parham et al. that the elongated tube in an elongated tubular halogen lamp may be coated prior to fabrication of the lamp does not anticipate or make obvious the claimed inventions. There is no disclosure or suggestion from Parham et al. of methods wherein lamp burner envelopes having a bulbous chamber may be coated before being sealed. Moreover, the combination of Parham et al. with the secondary references does not cure the deficiency of Parham et al. Reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejections of the independent Claims 1, 12, 13, 30, 37, 39, 45 and 46 is solicited.

Independent Claims 37 and 39 stand rejected as obvious over Parham et al in view of Audesse (3,466,489) and Goebel et al. (5,276,763). The rejection is obviated as set out above. Applicant further disagrees with the rejection as follows. The Examiner relies on Goebel et al. to teach "preventing the exposure of the coated portions... from temperatures". However, in Goebel et al., the heat source is conductor 2. The protective coating 8 is present over the metallic coating 6. It is readily apparent from the figure that the protective coating 8 is not between the heat source 2 and the metallic coating 6 to be

protected. Thus, the protective coating does not "prevent exposure" to temperatures. As such, neither Goebel et al. alone, nor the references in combination, teach or suggest every limitation of claim 37 or 39. Therefore, obviousness is not established. Withdrawal of the rejections of claim 37 and 39 is solicited.

The claims depending from the independent claims are patentable at least by virtue of their dependence, without need to resort to the additional patentable limitations contained therein.

New Claim 62 depends from Claim 1 and is directed to embodiments where the bulbous light emitting chamber is substantially elliptical. No new matter has been added. Favorable consideration of new claim 62 is solicited.

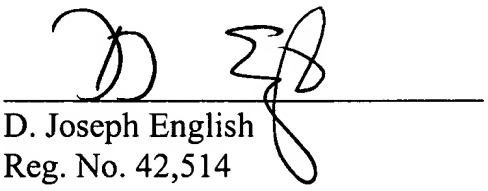
New Claim 63 is directed to a method of assembling a lamp. No new matter has been added. Claim 63 requires, *inter alia,* repositioning a filament to a position requiring the lowest applied power to maintain the filament at a constant temperature. The Examiner has relied upon Hollenbeck to teach aligning a filament in the rejection of Claim 7. Hollenbeck, is directed to the problem where a user has no line of sight to a filament orientation. To solve the problem, Hollenbeck applies a constant power to the filament and then electrically determines the present orientation of the filament by sensing magnetic field strength. However, Hollenbeck does not teach or suggest a method that relates to the power performance of the filament due to temperature effects caused by position relative to a reflective coating. Indeed, neither temperature of the filament nor reducing power is considered by Hollenbeck. Consideration and allowance of new Claim 63 is solicited.

Consideration and allowance of new Claims 64 and 65 is solicited. No new matter has been added

Applicant notes the timely traversal of the restriction requirement in the response of 28 January 2005.

A further and favorable action and allowance of all claims is solicited.

Respectfully submitted,



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